

CIVIL DEFENCE

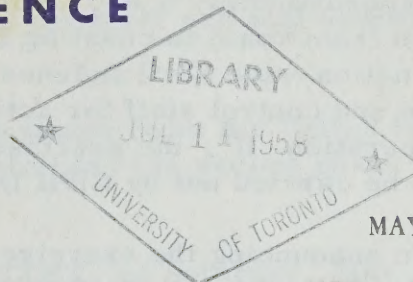
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Civil defence - Canada



**FEDERAL
CIVIL DEFENCE**

Bulletin



MAY - JUNE 1958

No. 72



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**Department of National Health and Welfare
OTTAWA**

CANADIAN CIVIL DEFENCE VOLUNTEERS TOOK PART IN NATIONAL EXERCISE

Approximately 3,000 Civil Defence volunteers manned control centres from coast to coast on Saturday and Sunday, May 3rd and 4th in the nation-wide Civil Defence exercise designed to train communications and control staff for action in an emergency. Code-named "Co-operation II", the exercise was the second national operational test to be carried out by Civil Defence in as many years.

In announcing the exercise, the Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare and federal cabinet minister responsible for Civil Defence, said Co-operation II was planned to train control centre staffs at all levels (federal, provincial and municipal,) to test communications systems and procedures, and to study problems which might arise in carrying out a Civil Defence Survival Plan. Singled out for special study was the impact on government departments other than Civil Defence of problems created by an emergency situation.

The exercise was divided into two phases, the first being held May 3 and 4, to study problems which would arise as the result of evacuation and dispersal of the population. The second phase was held on Friday, May 9, to consider problems of immediate aid and rehabilitation. In all, Co-operation II ran for 36 hours.

Maj.-Gen. G.S. Hatton, Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator, directed the operation from the Federal Control Centre at the Canadian Civil Defence College. Over 150 Federal Civil Defence Headquarters staff members, volunteers from the Civil Service Civil Defence organization (Ottawa), College personnel and other government department representatives manned the control centre. Observer teams from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Armed Services were also in attendance.

COVER PICTURE CAPTION: The Honourable J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare and Federal Cabinet Minister responsible for Civil Defence, (centre), discusses international implications of Civil Defence with, (left) Walter H. McEldowney, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Operations, from the Federal Civil Defense Headquarters in Battle Creek, Michigan, and (right) Major-General G.S. Hatton, Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator. The discussions took place during the national test exercise "Co-operation II" at the Canadian Civil Defence College on May 9. (Photo by Newton, Ottawa).

Co-operation between the Canadian and United States Civil Defense organizations was maintained. A direct communications line was activated between federal control centres at Arnprior and Battle Creek, Mich., and the training procedures used by Canada on May 3 and 4 were also used by the United States for their national exercise "Alert '58" on May 6 and 7.

Mr. Monteith, as well as observer teams from the United States Federal Civil Defense Administration, attended the second phase of the Canadian exercise on May 9.

Co-operation II began at 12 noon, EDST, on Saturday, May 3, and continued through until 12 noon, EDST, on Sunday, May 4. The second phase began at 12 noon, EDST, on Friday, May 9, and continued until midnight of the same day. Provincial and municipal Civil Defence control centres were staffed at corresponding times for the first phase of the exercise only.

Commenting on the outcome of the exercise, General Hatton stated that it was most successful, particularly from a communications point of view, exemplified by the passing of approximately 1,600 messages between federal and provincial control centres across Canada. The redesigning of the federal control centre has greatly assisted federal headquarters in their functional capabilities for this and future exercises of this nature.

The deputy co-ordinator expressed very definite pleasure in the strong representation at the exercise from federal government departments other than Civil Defence. This, combined with the communication facilities of the Army and the R.C.M.P. contributed substantially to the efficiency and success of the exercise.

FIRST SENIOR PHARMACISTS' CIVIL DEFENCE CONFERENCE

Fifty-two pharmacists met at the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, in the latter part of January to participate in the First Senior Pharmacists' Civil Defence Conference.

Sponsored by the Federal Civil Defence Health Services, under the supervision of J. Earle Matthews, Health Supplies Officer, the conference was attended by provincial Health Supplies Officers, pharmaceutical professors and registrars, representatives from Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations,

F.C.D. H.Q. RETIREMENTS



Mr. Paul H. Fox

Paul H. Fox, a former veteran railroad official, recently retired as chief Transport Officer, Federal Civil Defence Headquarters.

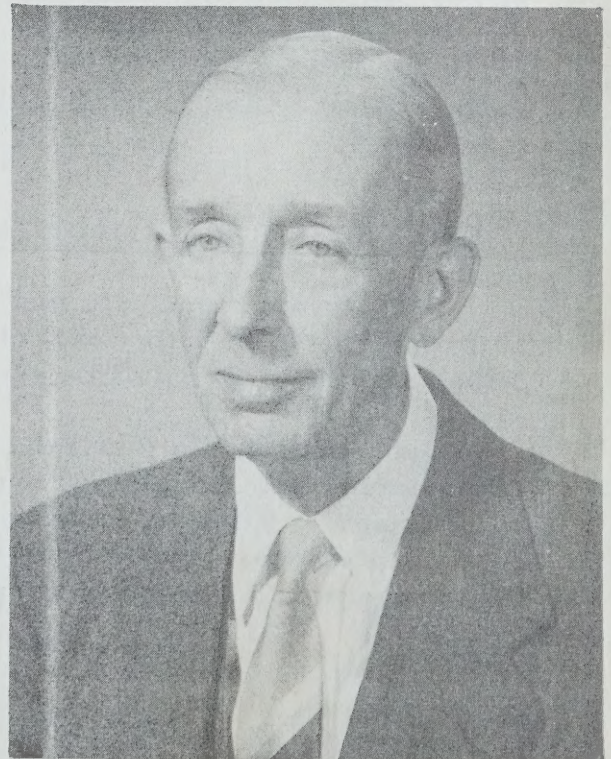
He has been responsible for the operational planning of the transport requirements of Civil Defence, including road, rail, air and water traffic. Mr. Fox took up his duties in Civil Defence on June 14, 1954, after a lifetime spent as a railroader.

He was born in Saskatchewan and educated in New Brunswick and Ontario, entering the service of the then Canadian Northern Railway at Toronto in 1907. Advancing through the ranks with ever increasing responsibilities he was in turn a telegraph operator, train dispatcher, rules instructor, chief train dispatcher, assistant superintendent, superintendent, general superintendent of transportation and general superintendent.

In 1948 he was appointed Chief of Transportation of the entire Canadian National Railway system and upon retirement from his railway duties joined the Civil Defence ranks.

After a career of more than forty years in the public services, Ernest C. Phillips recently retired as Supply Officer, F.C.D. H.Q. Born in London, England, 1896, Mr. Phillips served with the British Army in World War I and was severely wounded. After being invalided out of the Army he came to Canada where he entered the public service in 1918 as a clerk in the Accounts Branch of the Department of National Defence. After service with several government departments he joined Federal Civil Defence Headquarters in 1951 as Supply Officer.

Mr. Phillips retires with the remarkable record of only missing a total of ten days due to sickness in the past 20 years. He has served under 10 deputy ministers in the Departments of National Defence, Finance, and National Health and Welfare.



Mr. Ernest C. Phillips

retail, hospital and industrial pharmacists. Federal invitees were members of Civil Defence Pharmaceutical Working Party and Officers from National Defence.

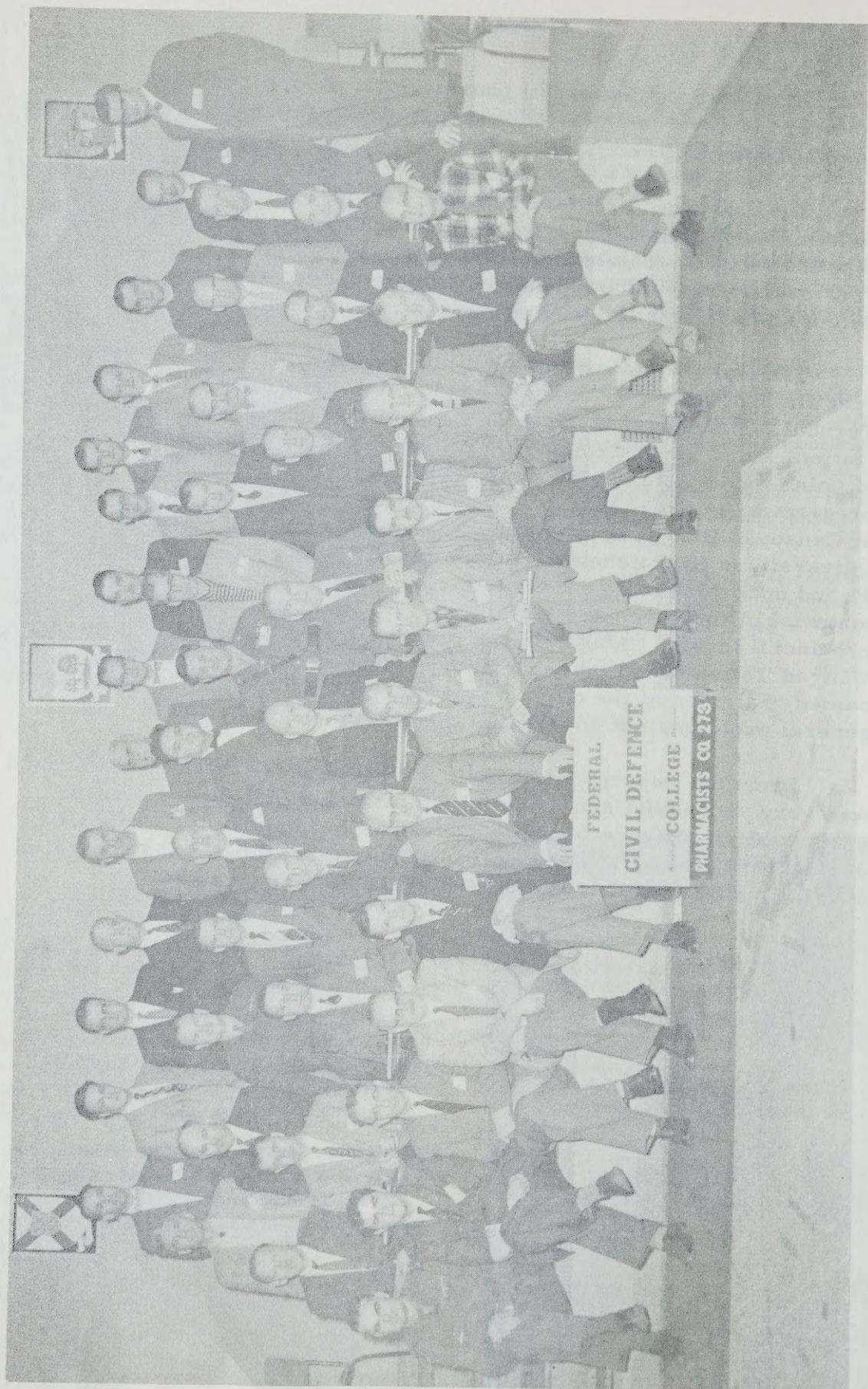
The conference reviewed for the candidates the latest developments in Civil Defence at federal level and draft copies of a Health Supplies Manual, a Manual on Laboratory and Blood Techniques for Pharmacists in Civil Defence and a Basic and an Advanced Civil Defence Pharmacists' Orientation programmes were presented.

The candidates were divided into six working groups to which specific problems were assigned relating to these manuals. John Turnbull, Secretary-Manager of Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, acted as Chairman of Syndicate #2 which was given the task of doing a complete review of the Civil Defence Health Supplies programme in order that it will be more acceptable to the pharmacists of Canada. Dr. W.C. MacAulay, Dean of Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, assumed the chairmanship of Syndicate #1 and undertook to do a complete review and rewrite of the draft material of the suggested training programme for local university and provincial levels. Mel Osborne of Toronto, L.E. Smith of Victoria, Wilfred Totten of Regina, and Gerry Chapman of Winnipeg, were named chairmen of the other working groups which dealt with more general problems not covered by the other two syndicates.

From the reports presented, it would appear that the conference was very successful and much information and guidance has been given to Civil Defence planners at federal headquarters. This will assist them greatly in planning for proper management and control of Health Supplies at all levels during a national emergency.

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SENIOR PHARMACISTS HOLD FIRST CIVIL DEFENCE CONFERENCE



Pharmacists representing municipalities from across Canada recently attended the first senior pharmacists Civil Defence conference at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior.

SCHEDULE OF COURSE TO BE HELD AT THE CANADIAN CIVIL
DEFENCE COLLEGE FROM MAY TO JULY 1958

The courses to be held at the Canadian Civil Defence College for the period May to July, 1958, are as follows:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ALLOCATION</u>
5/9 May	293	Department of National Defence Orientation	40
5/16 May	294	Department of National Defence Rescue	36
12/16 May	295	Pharmacists Indoctrination	60
26/30 May	296	Welfare (Emergency Clothing)	40
26/30 May	297A	Staff Course A (Orientation)	35
2/6 June	297B	Staff Course B (Plans)	35
9/13 June	297C	Staff Course C (Operations)	35
26/30 May	298A	Rescue Instructors, Part A	36
2/6 June	298B	Rescue Instructors, Part B	36
9/13 June	298C	Rescue Instructors, Part C	36
2/6 June	299	Welfare (Emergency Feeding)	35
9/13 June	300	Open	35
23/27 June	301	Communications (Operator Instructor)	35
23/27 June	302A	Staff Course A (Orientation)	40
23/27 June	303	Open	35
7/11 July	304	Techniques of Instruction	30
7/11 July	305	Open	35
7/11 July	306A	Rescue Instructors, Part A	36
14/18 July	306B	Rescue Instructors, Part B	36
21/25 July	306C	Rescue Instructors, Part C	36
14/18 July	307	Radiological Defence	30
14/18 July	308	Open	35
21/25 July	309	Radiological Defence	30
21/25 July	310	Open	35
28 July/1 Aug.	311	Radiological Defence	30
28 July/1 Aug.	312	Open	35
28 July/1 Aug.	313	Open	35

CIVIL DEFENCE - COLLEGE NOTES -

During the month of February and March, 1958, the following courses and special groups were conducted at the Civil Defence College, Arnprior:

Course No.

276	Welfare (Registration and Inquiry)
277A	Rescue Part I
277B	Rescue Part II
277C	Rescue Part III
278	Radiological Defence
279	DND Orientation
280	Directing Staff Conference Co-operation II
280X	Public Relations Conference
281	Physicians and Dentists
282A	Staff "A"
282C	Staff "C"
284	Welfare (Personal Services)
285	DND Rescue
286	Military/C. D. Conference

WELFARE (REGISTRATION AND INQUIRY)

A total of thirty-eight attended the course.

This course, dealing with the methods of registration, was well received by those attending.

Having been given the latest information in Welfare Services developments, with an emphasis on registration, the candidates then settled down to studying the different problems involved in registration of evacuees arriving in a Reception Area. The problems were studied using the "Exercise" Method with each syndicate studying a particular type of problem and reporting to the general meeting. General discussion followed where valuable suggestions were put forward and will be studied carefully by Welfare Staffs responsible for both training and planning at Civil Defence Headquarters.

RESCUE (277A, B and C)

Thirty-one candidates attended Parts I and II of this course while twenty-nine attended Part III.

Part I consisted of preparation of candidates for Basic Rescue Operation, becoming more involved as the course progressed.

At the end of the second week all aspects of rescue techniques had been considered and illustrated. The candidates had also been given the advantage of some practice in the use of rescue equipment. At the end of this second week, candidates were subjected to both a verbal and written examination for the purpose of qualifying as Instructors. A final exercise was also carried out where students tested both their knowledge and ability to cope with disaster situations.

The third week consisted of more advanced techniques in rescue work.

RADIOLOGICAL DEFENCE

A total of twenty-seven candidates attended the course.

As for previous courses, lectures were kept to a minimum, the preference being for syndicate discussions and practical exercises, enabling the candidates to express their opinions and practice the use of instruments in detection work. The course also considered the problems of radiological reports, interpretation, plotting, etc.

D.N.D. ORIENTATION

Fifty-two members of the Armed Services attended this course.

Since the purpose of the course was to familiarize members of the Armed Forces with Civil Defence methods of organization, functions, and, to a minor degree Civil Defence operations, the syllabus was therefore identical to the normal Orientation Course for Civil Defence personnel.

DIRECTING STAFF CONFERENCE - CO-OPERATION II

Sixty-nine Civil Defence Coordinators and staff attended this Conference for the purpose of considering and discussing all problems involving the preparation of Canada wide Co-operation II Exercise.

Discussed were the following: Attack Pattern, Methods of Passing Warnings, Message Handling, Fallout Plotting, Methods of Reporting Radiation Data, Exercise Assumptions, etc.

PUBLIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Attending were fourteen Public Relations Representatives from all the provinces.

The purpose of the Study was to discuss the promotional material intended for use on Civil Defence Day, 19 September, 1958. New ideas were put forward which should ensure the success of Civil Defence Day. Interest was at its highest throughout the meeting.

SPECIAL GROUPS

Twenty members of the Oshawa Rescue Group and thirty-four members of the 12th Militia Group visited the College on 1st February, 1958.

MISCELLANEOUS

On February 5th and 6th the Commandant, Major General M.H.S. Penhale and the Chief Instructor, Mr. J.F. Wallace, lectured to the 3rd and 4th Year Cadets at the Royal Military College, Kingston, this being an annual commitment. They also took time off to establish liaison with the Canadian Army Staff College to review their methods of presentation.

7th of February - A Civil Defence/Military Planning Group Meeting was held at the College.

3rd-6th February - Mr. L. Constantineau travelled to Quebec City to lecture on Effects of Nuclear Weapons and Radiation Detection. Attendance totalled approximately 150, all on special invitation from Province of Quebec Civil Defence Secretary.

12th of February - The Commandant, Major General Penhale, lectured at R.C.A.F. Staff College, Armour Heights, Toronto, and visited the new Headquarters, Ontario Provincial Civil Defence.

3rd of March - Mr. E.C. Kenyon proceeded to Carp to lecture to the West Carleton Women's Institute. Five Townships were represented. Attendance totalled 75. The subject was "The Need for Civil Defence and Organizations".

VISITING GROUPS

5th of March - 42 Post Graduate Nurses from Ottawa University visited the College.

12th of March - 18 Students of the JABC School visited the College.

SUMMARY

Since inception of the Civil Defence College at Arnprior, January 1954, total attendance to the end of March 1958 -- 11,379.

CIVIL SERVICE CIVIL DEFENCE

FIRST AID

Classes in First Aid using the Fundamentals of First Aid manual as the basis for instruction started in March. A total of sixty students drawn from the House of Commons, National Research Council and the Post Office Department completed the course during the last part of April with a gratifying number of "passes". Mrs. R.W. Serviss, R.N., was the instructor of the N.R.C. and Post Office groups while Mr. Henry Sandroek was instructor for the House of Commons.

CHIEF BUILDING WARDEN

A.G. Lemáy, Department of Labour (UIC) replaces J.J. Vogan as Chief Building Warden, No. 5 Temporary Building.

OFFICE LOCATION

The office of the Civil Service Civil Defence organization, Ottawa, has moved to 219 Queen Street. Correspondence should be directed to Civil Service Civil Defence, Department of National Health and Welfare, Jackson Building, Ottawa.

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NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER SIREN TEST

(Following is an article written for the Civil Defence Bulletin by Mrs. Frank Stead, Public Relations Officer for the Vancouver Target Area, who was responsible for co-ordinating all news media coverage of the siren test).

For a week prior to March 18th, siren test day, the news media gave Greater Vancouver Civil Defence outstanding aid and support in informing the public when the sirens would be sounded, and the purpose of the test.

Over one hundred column inches of space was given to this information with special emphasis placed on the fact that it was to be a test and not a real alert. These announcements were followed by front page news items the day of the test, editorials, cartoons and letters to the editor. The cartoons were drawn by Len Norris and Al Beaton and brought home quite clearly that Civil Defence was an active force in Vancouver.

Two hundred and twenty-nine radio flashes and announcements were aired by the five commercial stations as a public service. These occupied time which had a commercial value of \$4,208.00. In addition we had news items, editorials and interviews with Civil Defence officials over all of the stations and on T.V.

Citizens in the Greater Vancouver Area were told that at 9:05 a.m. the Alert, a long continuous note, would be sounded on the 78 sirens. They were also told to turn on their radios for information when they heard this signal. It had been arranged that all stations in the area would carry the voice of A/V/M/ F.V. Heakes, Greater Vancouver Co-ordinator, telling them that this was a test Alert. This is the first time that the same Civil Defence message was broadcast over all stations simultaneously.

In the announcements on the air and in the news items in the press, the public were requested to telephone Civil Defence headquarters if they did not hear the sirens or heard them only faintly. Before the siren sounds were off the air, the telephone calls began and within 20

minutes, 201 calls came into headquarters over eight lines. By the evening of the following day, 1200 calls had come in. Many of these calls came from industry and from large apartment buildings.

Out of the welter of information that came in, and after plotting the calls on an area map, the following facts emerged:

First and foremost, the sirens were not loud enough.

Few people heard them indoors even though they were listening for them.

They were not heard where household appliances such as vacuums, washing machines, etc., were being used.

Neither were they heard inside, in areas where traffic was heavy, or along the waterfront where whistles and bells, etc., are constantly creating their own uproar.

It was also apparent that the present sirens would not waken people at night, as daytime sleepers were not disturbed.

Having ascertained the weaknesses in the warning system in the Vancouver Metropolitan area, Civil Defence authorities are now testing a much larger siren. This is with a view to replacing all those presently installed with sirens of much greater volume of sound.

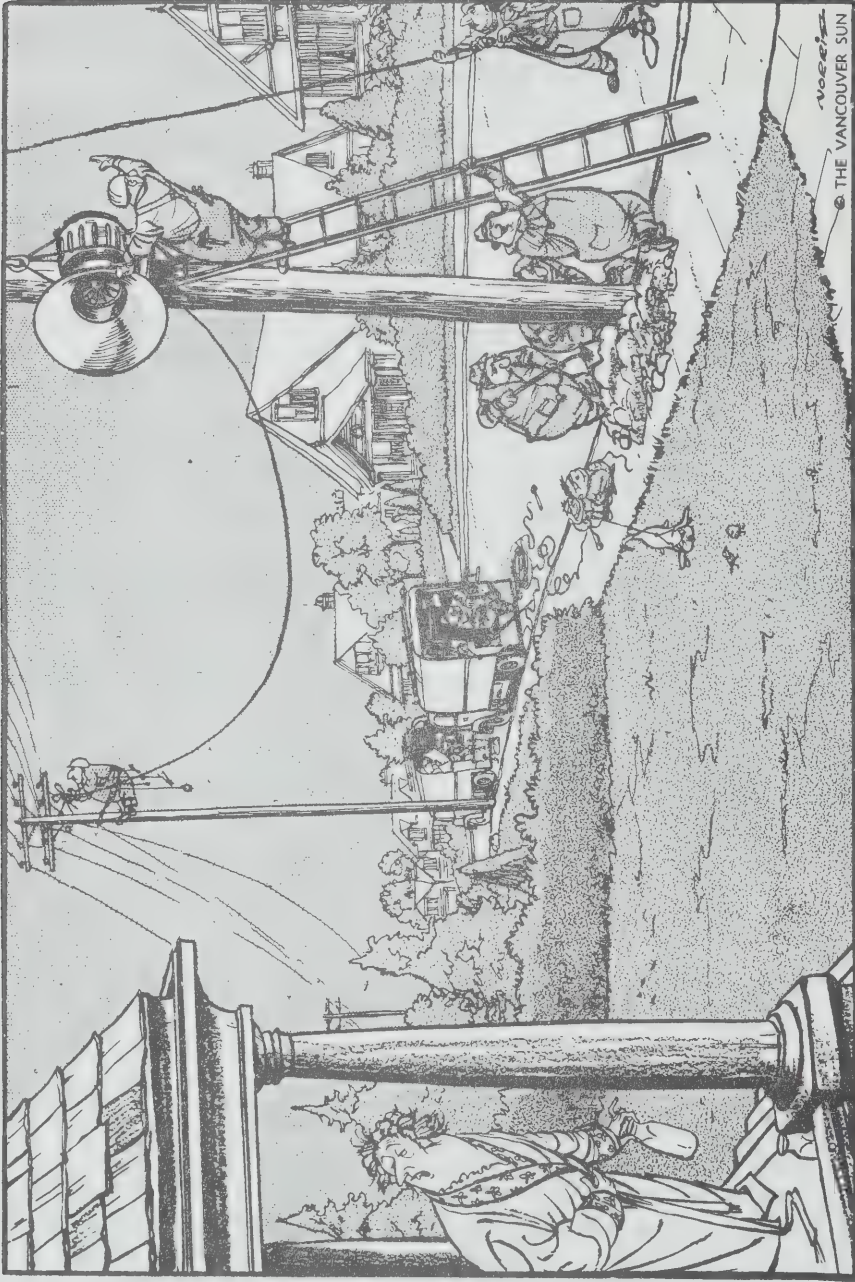
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ALBERTA

CIVIL DEFENCE ACTIVITIES IN EXERCISE CO-OPERATION II

More than 400 volunteer and permanent Civil Defence personnel throughout Alberta manned control centres during "Co-operation II". At Edmonton's Civil Defence Headquarters, 20 members worked round-the-clock plotting strikes and organizing rescue and welfare work.

Alerted by messages received by radio from Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, Arnprior, at approximately 3:00 p.m. a "red alert" came into effect. At this time a message was telephoned to the Edmonton city fire communications centre and 20 air raid sirens were sounded throughout the city.



“Harold, remember that phone call you made to Civil Defence, telling them you couldn’t hear their silly sirens . . .?”

In addition the Edmonton Civil Defence organization used a communications system unique in North America. For the first time, a 2 metre radio teletype link was used. The system, installed by members of the Northern Alberta Radio Club, transmitted by radio the messages from headquarters to studios of a radio station.

Jim Stevenson (VE6IM), wire chief for the NAR, operated one teletype and Edna Roberts of the CPR the other. Other amateur operators involved in the exercise were Ted Holmes (VE6EH), who constructed a lot of the equipment used; Jack Henderson (VE6DZ); Charlie Harris (VE6HM); and Ken Curry (VE6KC), president of the radio club. The total value of the equipment, all donated for the exercise, is in excess of \$2,500.

Hugh D. Davidson, city director of Civil Defence, controlled the Edmonton operations, along with deputy director W.B. Brown. Controlling the exercise from the provincial level was Air Vice-Marshall G.R. Howsam, provincial co-ordinator.

(From The Edmonton Journal.)

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SASKATCHEWAN

EDITORIALS WIN TRIP TO CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE

At the Saskatchewan Civil Defence School held during the Christmas holidays for high school students at Valley Centre, Fort Qu'Appelle, a new award was introduced. It provided that each of the students could write an editorial on some phase of Civil Defence and present it to their local paper for publication. These editorials were submitted to the Saskatchewan Civil Defence Headquarters where the best one was selected. The award is an all-expense paid visit to the Civil Defence School at Arnprior, Ontario, during the summer holidays.

The award was won by Miss Lynda Grenkie of Rosetown whose winning editorial follows:

"Never again in our history may the people of the world be in such acute danger of disaster by nuclear warfare than at the present time.

AMATEUR RADIO ASSISTS ALBERTA CD



Alberta amateur radio operators assisted in providing efficient radio communications during exercise Co-operation II. Seen here at the radio teletype centre are: (L. to R.) Charlie Harris (VE 6 HM), Operator, Edmonton CD Communications and Ted Holmes (VE 6 EH), Operator, Edmonton CD Communications.

Manning the Edmonton Civil Defence Headquarters during exercise Co-operation II were (L. to R.): Wm. Falconer, Chief Instructor; K.G. Curry, Communications Officer; Lt. Cdr. H.D. Davidson, Civil Defence Director and Major A.B. Browne, Army Liaison Officer, 23rd Militia Group.



Langley Civil Defence Headquarters

Phone Langley 300

Civil Defence Officer W. E. Rogers YE-7-3354
Assistant Civil Def. Officer Alderman Wm. Lott 109 R

Service	Chiefs	Phone
PUBLIC RELATIONS	G. Rammell	Aldergrove 2706
WELFARE	N. Booth	724 R 1
HEALTH	Dr. S. P. Findlay	Aldergrove 3201
FIRE	A. Watson	825 R 1
RESCUE	W. L. Nish	657 R 1
FIRST AID	F. O. Blake	86 X 1
HOME NURSING	Mrs. Gladys Hardy	868 L 3
POLICE	Sgt. T. Brue	223
PLANNING AND INTELLIGENCE	Ken Major	489 R 1
WARDENS	E. Tregunna	415 R 4
ENGINEERS	W. Merrell	Aldergrove 4178
TRANSPORT	R. Hume	319 X 1
COMMUNICATIONS	W. Veale	65 L 4

Control and Planning Committee

Reeve Poppy, Councillor Roberts, Civil Defence Officer, Assistant Civil Defence Officer, Municipal Clerk, Public Relations Officer, Mr. Brooks, Mr. J. Brown, and Service Chiefs

Executive

Civil Defence Reeve, Civil Defence Officer, Municipal Clerk.

It is hoped that the above will clarify the situation re Civil Defence as it applies to Langley. This advertisement is published for information of Langley residents. Please save this for future reference.

Courses Available:

First Aid Home Nursing Monitors (Radiation)
Fire Welfare Police Communication Rescue Transportation Wardens

A PHONE CALL TO ANY OF THE ABOVE OFFICERS
WILL ENROLL YOU.

W. E. ROGERS,
Civil Defence Officer.

This interesting and unique example of a useful and informative listing was produced by Langley Civil Defence Headquarters and received widespread publicity in the press.

It informs the public and is a first class example of the inter-relationship between a municipal council, Civil Defence and public minded volunteers in Civil Defence preparedness. Its usefulness in times of emergency is apparent when one considers the various services and municipal officers listed.

The lack of control over any nation's production and use of its nuclear weapons, the delicate situation existing between the world powers and the desperate bid by both for dominion of outer space as well as earth itself greatly increases the possibility of man abandoning the restraint he has hitherto exercised over these new-found means of devastation. In such a case, we in this community would be directly affected.

Are there still some in the Rosetown district who are unaware that the route followed by Russian bombers on their way to the United States via the top of the world would lie directly over the Saskatoon area? This places Rosetown in a region of interception. Should a missile be launched against that enemy bomber, the pilot would immediately prepare to jettison his cargo. This cargo would, in all likelihood, be one of the most powerful warheads Russia could produce, and which had originally been designated for some strategic American or Canadian city like Chicago, New York or Toronto. Such a situation is not at all improbable.

If it should happen that a bomb fell somewhere in an eighty-mile radius of Rosetown, we would be, even at that distance, in great danger. When an H-bomb explodes, it creates a huge fireball which is visible for miles. This searing heat, coming in contact with the earth, pulverizes thousands of tons of earth, structure and other material. This dust becomes radioactive, meaning it gives off dangerous rays which, if they come into prolonged contact with the body, will cause sickness or even death. The finer of these particles are carried by the wind for great distances. This radioactive "fallout" can contaminate an area up to forty miles wide and two hundred miles downwind or up to twenty miles wide and four hundred miles downwind.

Everyone living in this area is in danger and there is no area in Canada which can be considered safe from fallout. Do you know how to interpret the meteorological report available over radio station CKCK at 12:05 every noon and how to superimpose these interpretations on a map you naturally have handy near your radio? If you did, you would know what area would be affected by this radioactive fallout, should an H-bomb explode in Saskatchewan. From this, you would also know if it would be possible for you to evacuate your family from this area before it became contaminated.

If caught in this area, how would you go about protecting yourself and your family? How long would it be before the contaminated area would again be safe? How would you prepare a simple shelter in your

basement where your family could live in comparative safety until you could again enter the contaminated region? Do the protective measures taken in the case of an explosion from an intercontinental ballistic missile differ from those taken during and after an H-bomb explosion? You may need this information tomorrow. Just listen to the news reports you hear over your radio every day.

Civil Defence in Canada is desperately trying to give us information of this kind; to organize us so that we will survive.

Let us suppose the explosion were nearer -- somewhere in a radius of thirty miles. Do we realize how this would affect our community; what it would mean if our railway lines, gaslines and communication lines were destroyed? Do we realize that we would be affected far more? We would be faced with refugees -- people hideously injured; people homeless, panic-stricken, and in need of shelter, food and medical attention. How would we cope with this situation, or would we allow the bomb to take its double toll of precious lives and morale.

For us, in this community, there is still another and totally different aspect of Civil Defence as it is related to nuclear warfare. Besides being an area of interception we are an area of reception and it is not impossible that we of the small prairie community could prove, in time of nuclear invasion, to be one of the most effective retaliatory units against the minds and power of the enemy.

Should any of our vital and strategic cities such as Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal or Windsor be hit by some type of nuclear warhead, we in central Canada must be prepared to receive thousands, and perhaps millions of evacuees. If we are organized through Civil Defence and are able to meet the staggering needs of these people, our country, through weakened, will not be beaten.

If we are prepared, the total fatality rate of the bombing will have been greatly reduced, our people will have a place to live, to produce food, to carry on the struggle against the enemy and our morale will not have been broken.

This is our duty. No longer are we able to depend upon an Army of men to protect us and our way of life. Today, survival is the responsibility of every citizen.

"Each new empire contains the germ of its own destruction". These are the words of Mr. J.O. Probe, chairman of the Provincial

Civil Defence Committee in Saskatchewan. If, in our case, this "germ of destruction" is going to be indifference on the part of the people towards their own protection, then we must be prepared to pay the consequences.

In reviewing, I would like to suggest that, regardless of the work done by our Civil Defence Authorities, the responsibility for the functioning and success of Civil Defence rests entirely with the individual -- every individual.

I am reminded of the golfer who took his friend, Bill, to the golf course to introduce him to the game. Carefully following his friend's advice, Bill placed the tee on the course, put the ball on it and prepared to tee off. As it happened, he had placed the ball on an ant hill. When he swung, he missed the ball, but knocked a portion from the hill, killing about a hundred and fifty ants. This happened again and again until there were only two ants left -- one on each each side of the hill. The one ant looked around at the devastation, looked up at the player, and then said to the other ant, "Pal, if we're going to be safe, it looks like we'll have to get on the ball!"

For our own good, let us all "get on the ball" and co-operate with our local Civil Defence authorities." (Editorial material and photo of Miss Grenkie through the courtesy of the Rosetown Eagle, Rosetown, Saskatchewan).

Editor's Note:

Just prior to going to press, we have been informed that Mr. Don Schwartz, Markinch, who placed second for his excellent news report, has also been awarded a trip to Arnprior. Mr. Milton Best of Regina and Jim Arnold of North Battleford, also prize winners for their work at the High School Civil Defence Course, will receive a trip to the Civil Defence College.

* * *

MANITOBA

BLOOD PLASMA AIR DROP

Co-operation between the Winnipeg Volunteer Air Patrol, whose members are all Civil Defence workers, and the Winnipeg Red Cross

SASKATCHEWAN ESSAY WINNERS

Civil Defence editorial winner, Miss Lynda Grenkie,
Rosetown, Sask.



Don Schwartz of Markinch, Sask., who placed
second in the Civil Defence editorial competition.

unit was shown recently when a demonstration air drop of blood plasma was undertaken on the outskirts of Winnipeg. Two V.A.P. aircraft piloted by Connie Jeffs and Nat Lowe, picked up containers delivered by the local Red Cross depot and flew over the dropping site which was marked by a smoke bomb.

From a height of 500 feet, a basket containing blood plasma bottles was dropped by means of a 10 foot parachute into the target area. Once on the ground the package was quickly recovered by a V.A.P. member and the plasma was theoretically administered to a simulated casualty victim.

The Red Cross has in its depot storeroom two ten-foot parachutes complete with baskets and foam rubber liners ready for the air drop of blood and serum. These baskets can hold up to six bottles of blood.

The Volunteer Air Patrol, formed in February of last year, now has a membership of 100. Its functions are to assist, in any emergency, such organizations as the Red Cross, R.C.A.F., R.C.M.P. and Civil Defence.

The light, manoeuvrable aircraft of the V.A.P. can land in hard-to-get-at locations to fly out injured people or deliver emergency supplies.

The patrol will also assist in searches, communications and radiation detection.

* * *

ONTARIO

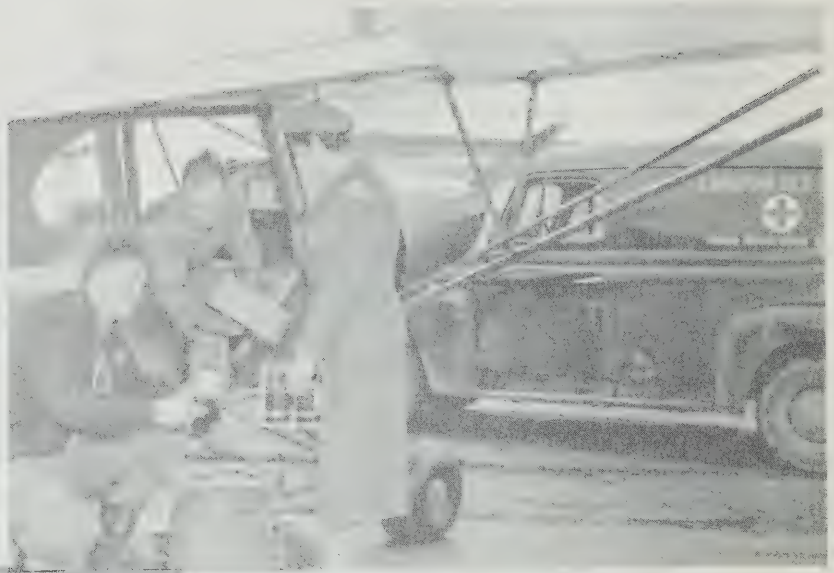
ONTARIO FIRE MARSHAL APPOINTED ASSOCIATE CO-ORDINATOR

Ontario Fire Marshal W.J. Scott was recently appointed chairman of the Ontario Civil Defence Policy Committee and an associate co-ordinator for the province by the Hon. W.M. Nickle, Minister of Planning and Development and provincial minister responsible for Civil Defence. Mr. Scott, who has been associated with Civil Defence since 1940, was director of Civil Defence Fire Services for Ontario during World War II.

Besides graduating from the United States FCDA Staff College at Olney, Maryland, and the British Home Office Fire Emergency Conference, Mr. Scott has also been an active participant in courses at

BLOOD PLASMA AIR DROP

Loading parachute basket with blood plasma.



Air patrol plane dropping parachute.



Retrieving blood plasma basket at dropping zone.



BRANDON HOME NURSING GROUP



Members of the Brandon, Man., Home Nursing course with (front, left) nurse instructress, Mrs. Mary McNee.

the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior. Since 1956 he has been chairman of the Canadian Fire Advisory Council which was formed to advise the federal co-ordinator on fire problems in Civil Defence. Specializing in radiological defence problems, the new associate co-ordinator has taken the United States Army course in atomic warfare plus short courses at New York University and the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. He was one of the six Canadian observers at the May, 1955, atomic bomb tests in Nevada.

* * *

METROPOLITAN TORONTO CIVIL DEFENCE INSTALLS NEW RADIO SYSTEM

On evacuation, the 26 Sub-Divisions of Metropolitan Toronto's Civil Defence organization will go to six selected towns in the garrison area some twenty-five miles outside Toronto, stretching from Georgetown in the West to Port Perry in the East. These Sub-Divisions will need communications with the Emergency Control Headquarters, planned to be in the Newmarket - Aurora area. In order to link these towns to control headquarters, a new Ultra High Frequency receiver-transmitter has been developed in co-operation with the Canadian General Electric Company.

It was essential that any radios purchased for this purpose, be as versatile as possible and the specifications, called for the equipment to operate from three different power supplies without having to go inside the set to make the change. A prototype which met these requirements was developed. The three different types of power are 117 volts A.C., 6 volts D.C. and 12 volts D.C. (i.e. car batteries). In addition, with each station there is a 500 watt portable gasoline-driven generator.

For the technical minded, these sets are phase modulated with 15 Kc/s deviation, 15 watts power output, the receiver being sensitive to better than one microvolt of signal. The antennae is an Andrews 4000 - 2 colinear. The operating frequencies are in the 460 Megacycle band. For training purposes, seven base stations and three mobiles have been installed at a cost of just over \$16,000.

In tests carried out so far, it has been possible to work mobiles for a distance of 35 air miles with no break at all. Point to Point

working with the antennae described, is possible up to 40 or even 50 miles depending on the terrain. For flexibility and ease of control, the equipment has been made capable of two channel operation merely by flicking a switch.

To operate the equipment, well over 100 volunteers have passed successfully a course given by the Organization for their Radiotelephone Operators Restricted Certificate.

* * *

NOVA SCOTIA

RADIATION MONITORING COURSE

Representatives of the Nova Scotia Veterinary Association recently attended a one-day course on radiation monitoring with particular reference being paid to radiological detection and decontamination. The course was held at the provincial Civil Defence control centre at Waverley.

Major R. Douthwaite, deputy Co-ordinator, Civil Defence of Nova Scotia, spoke briefly on the general problem of fallout and the necessity of having trained monitors in the Province. It was felt that veterinarians could be of particular help since they reach parts of Nova Scotia not ordinarily travelled by the present trained monitors and that in time of emergency, radiation reports from all areas of the Province are of vital importance.

Mr. R. Fair of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College spoke on the subject of fallout, what it is, how it is formed and the problems which it creates if it falls in farming areas. He discussed the types of contamination which would affect the farm animals, the symptoms for recognizing radiation and means of decontamination.

Mr. W. MacGowan of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company gave an introduction to the use of radiac instruments consisting of basic atomic physics and including the types of radiation which are given off by nuclear explosions and the properties of this radiation.

Mr. M. J. Sheridan of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company described the survey and decontamination meters, their circuitry and use.

Dr. W. A. Bridgeo, chairman of the provincial Civil Defence radiation Detection Committee, discussed the Dosimetry and conducted a class on the use of the Dosage Calculator.

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PROVINCIAL RAMBLINGS

Harold Dobson, Radiological Officer of the Liverpool Civil Defence organization recently concluded a course in Radiation Monitoring for members of the Liverpool Civil Defence unit and six members of the 133rd Fd. Bty. RCA (M).

Included in the course was instruction of monitoring gridded areas using actual sources of radioactive material and use of radiation detection instruments.

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A Civil Defence fire Pumper was used recently to assist Fire Chief R. Leo Chisholm of Antigonish to put out a fire on the outskirts of the town.

Civil Defence auxiliary firemen assisted the regular town fire force.

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Two classes in Home Nursing have completed their courses for the Canadian Red Cross under the direction and instruction of Mrs. W. P. Stubbs, R. N. Civil Defence instruction was also included in the course with members of Nova Scotia Civil Defence Headquarters acting as instructors.

. . .

An address by Mr. Robert Fair, well known Civil Defence specialist and member of the faculty of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, was presented to the members of the Womens' Institute at Princeport on April 1, 1958.

Mr. Fair's appearance at Princeport was the second time he had an opportunity of discussing Civil Defence problems with the W. I. The film "Atomic Attack" was shown.

. . .

A new member has been appointed to the staff of the Nova Scotia Civil Defence Headquarters. Major George G. Pirie was appointed as Welfare Planning Officer. Major Pirie is a native Nova Scotian. He has had a long career with the Armed Services having served in the Non-Permanent Active Militia from 1931 to 1939 and with the Active Force during World War II from 1939 to 1947. Major Pirie completed a period of special duty with the Canadian Army (Regular) from 1953 - 1958 as administrative staff officer for the Militia Group at Halifax.

. . .

A METHOD OF ALLOCATING EVACUEES TO BILLET

by

C.H. Ker Cooper, Secretary,
Salt Spring Island Civil Defence, British Columbia.

One of the problems in planning the Civil Defence operation in communities in the Mutual Aid or Reception area is the billeting of evacuees -- the determining of how many are to go to each household. On Salt Spring Island we anticipate having to accommodate about 4,500 extra persons -- approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of the population. Obviously it will not do merely to detail these to each house in the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of the normal occupants because it is often the house with the least occupants that can accommodate the most evacuees. Neither is it altogether satisfactory to assess each warden's area on a population basis, and instruct the warden to billet them as fairly as possible, because some areas may be able to accept a higher ratio of evacuees than others. We are, therefore, tackling the problem in the following manner.

The local wardens are making a survey of each house on the island to obtain information as to the normal occupants, heated floor area, number of rooms, bedding, sanitation, water supply, and other relevant features. This is entered on a specially printed card, one for each house, and the completed cards are submitted to the island Civil Defence H.Q. where the data is transferred to a suitably tabulated "Housing Register."

As the main basis for billeting we are taking the floor area. This is totalled for the whole island. We now add to our normal

NEW BRUNSWICK SENIOR AUXILIARY POLICE COMPANY



Pictured above are members of the senior company Civil Defence Auxiliary Police for South-Eastern Zone, N.B., at a meeting in Moncton, N.B.

population the number of evacuees we expect to receive (less the number we propose to house in public buildings) and divide the figure so obtained into the total floor area. The result is a factor -- X sq. ft. per person. Applying this factor to each house in turn gives what we call the "total occupancy" for that house, and subtracting from this the number of normal occupants, we get the number to be billeted there. By this means we have a reasonable first allocation of evacuees amongst the various houses.

The result for each house is now set against such features as the number of rooms and the sex and status of the normal occupants, and amendments made where any difficulties seem probable. At the same time a note is made in the housing register of any requirements that may be necessary in the way of extra bedding (blankets) or privies in cases where the sanitary arrangements or the water supply appear inadequate.

The next step is to mark on each card the number of evacuees to be billeted in that house and return the cards to the wardens. From his personal knowledge of each household in his area the warden will be able to report back cases where, for any special reason, the allocation may be impracticable or unfair. When corrections have been made for this we have what should be a fair distribution of evacuees amongst the population. To keep the register up to date the wardens will report at set intervals -- say annually -- any changes in their areas. The register will then be adjusted accordingly and a new X factor taken out as considered necessary.

At one time we thought of determining in advance the categories of evacuees to be billeted at each house. However, as we shall probably get no prior information as to the categories of evacuees to be sent to us, and as, anyhow, the number of possible arrangements for each house would make any such scheme complicated, we have decided to leave this to the housing officers at the Welfare Centres and to enter in the register only such limitations as may seem desirable in special cases, e.g., females only; males only, etc.

The method briefly described has the advantage that, once done, it is flexible and permits of easy alteration to suit any number of evacuees. If this should be materially different from that for which the scheme was originally worked, a new X factor can be determined in a few seconds and can be applied rapidly to each house in turn. To derive the full advantage it will, of course, be necessary for us to know the approximate numbers coming to us at least two hours or so before the first arrivals. (From British Columbia Civil Defence Circular, Spring, 1958).

"MORALE"

by

Major A. Cathcart Bruce
(Former Staff Officer A.C.D. H.Q.)

Morale, like many other words in our language has been used on all sorts of occasions, yet it is no simple thing: as far as any disaster is concerned it can be best defined as "The Will to Win". It is the greatest single factor bringing victory -- lack of it makes ultimate defeat certain. However great the knowledge -- the organization or the training -- these are of little use without the firm background of morale.

In these days of peace, albeit a shaky peace, we are prone to accept the state of affairs with a subconscious feeling perhaps that morale doesn't matter over much: yet every day there is a constant output of propaganda directed against us and designed to alter our beliefs and belittle our opinions. In time this could riddle the morale of any country, as past history -- recent past history even, has definitely shown.

Morale, and there are no psychiatric tricks or magic short cuts to its attainment, is something about which Civil Defence assuredly should concern itself. One cannot learn it from a text book, neither is it easily acquired at College; it is rather the experience and the example of our predecessors, which can guide and prepare us. Emotional aspects of disaster are of the same pattern as a preparedness against the inevitable crises of everyday life.

Napoleon -- one of the most outstanding commanders of all time who had the gift of welding a people into an almost invincible force, -- said "In war the morale is to the physical as three to one". Unquestionably we learn from studying the great Captains of the past. Methods of warfare have of course changed beyond all recognition but the human element and reaction ever remain the same and the prime object of any enemy is to destroy their opponents will do win. Most of us can recollect tales and stories shedding light on the methods of great leaders of the past which inspired their following and made them unconquerable. World War II is cram full of examples of the heroism of the ordinary man or woman under the Blitz.

A key to it all, is the inspiration derived from equality of sacrifice, together with personal example and trust. All of us can remember how Sir Winston Churchill for instance, was second to none in the world in the upholding of morale, not only amongst his own people but of all free peoples, just because behind his glittering words, emerged, like a great light, the courage and convictions of his own ideals and a certainty that his listeners would respond in like manner.

What finer example of a nation's morale could there be than the episode of Dunkirk, when an army was overwhelmed but not defeated and the common man nobly responded, rising to Olympian heights, to turn disaster into ultimate victory. Indeed a nation's greatest hour.

What of the future? If we should be called upon to face disaster in the form of nuclear attack, it will be the will to win which could save our civilization. The first and most important step is to educate the public by giving them the true facts. New problems, however catastrophic, will then be faced and dealt with, and confidence will be engendered by the leaders of the Fighting Forces and Civil Defence Services.

Equality of sacrifice would be demanded of all, and further, all must know what to do. If our defences are strong and our morale high, is it likely an aggressor would risk a global war against us? -- for we would be enabled to fight it out to a victorious finish, however long it might take and whatever the ultimate sacrifice might be.

In conclusion can some of us perhaps recall a cartoon that appeared in 1916 in the British periodical "Punch". It depicted a French soldier under heavy bombardment in a trench at Verdun, saying to his comrade in reply to the question "Will we win?" -- "Si les civiles tiennent?! (If the civilians stick it). Civilians regardless of age or sex, would again be in the front line as in World War II if a major disaster struck, and they would only stick it, through thick and thin, through Morale, "The Will to Win".

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National Test Exercise

"CO-OPERATION II"

MAY 3, 4 and 9

FEDERAL CONTROL CENTRE

Located at the Canadian
Civil Defence College
Arnprior, Ontario



Teletypist Gail Foster who, with volunteers from Federal Civil Defence Headquarters, C.S.C.D. and other government departments handled some of the 1,600 messages which flowed through the Control Centre during the exercise.

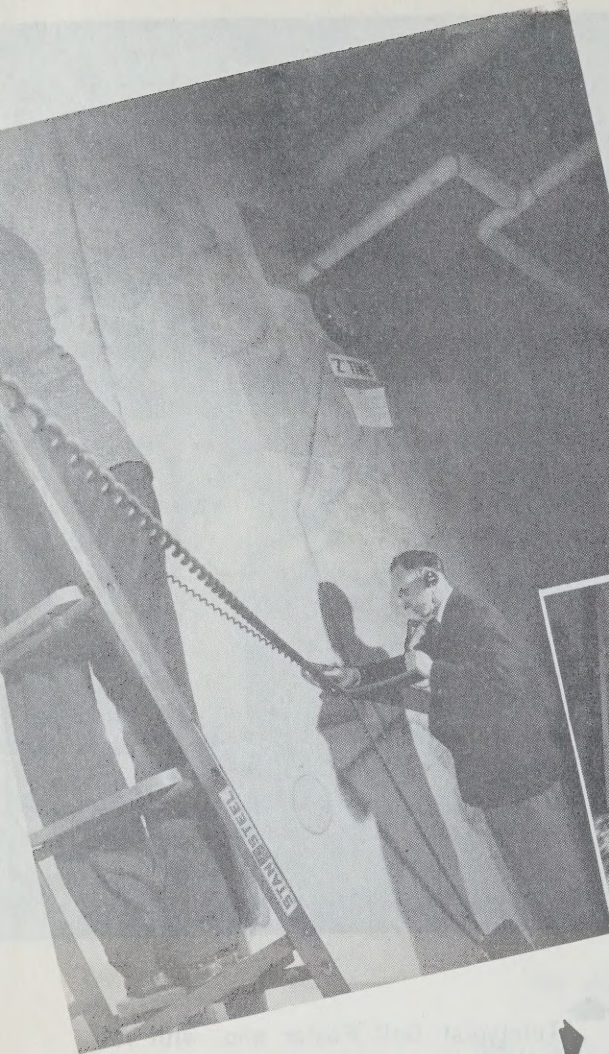


The interior of the Operations Room at the Federal Control Centre.

The Information Room during a shift briefing by C.L. Smith, Shift 2 Controller.



Plotting the attack pattern.

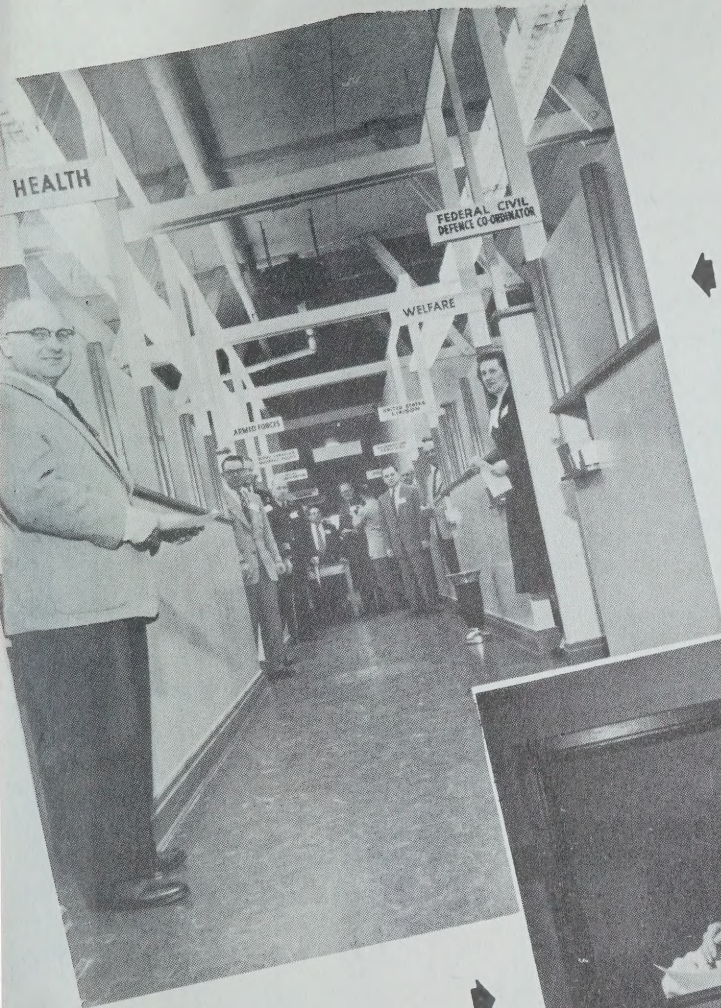


Armed Services representatives confer with Shift 1 Controller G. Creffield and Deputy Controller J.F. Wallace.



Shift 2 Controller Smith discusses a health problem with Dr. G.E. Fryer, Medical Consultant, CDHS, (right), and R.L. Beatty, Chief of the Exercise Directing Staff, (left). In the foreground are Mrs. W. Bell and Miss Evelyn Pepper, Nursing Consultant, CDHS.





◀ The Control Centre corridor showing the entrances to different Civil Defence service offices.

▶ Boy Scout volunteers who acted as messengers during the exercise were, left to right: Malcolm McCulloch, 4th Sea Scout Rovers; Wally Seddon, 55th Manor Park Rover Crew; and Robert Harris, 55th Troop, all of Ottawa. Distribution officers are, left, L. Constantineau, C.C.D.C. and D. Bradley, C.S.C.D.



◀ Senior representatives from most government departments attended the exercise. Major-General G.S. Hatton, briefs them on the developments of Co-operation II, laying special emphasis on emergency problems affecting government departments other than Civil Defence.
(Photos by Newton)

